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212 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Congress

We are authorized to announce
HON. DAVID H. KINCHELOE,
of Hopkins county, as a candidate
for Congress from the Second district,
subject to action of the democratic
primary August, 1914.

We are authorized to announce
HON. J. W. HENSON
as a candidate for the Democratic
nomination for Congress for the
Second Congressional District,
subject to the action of the primary
to be held in August, 1914.

Five hundred warrants, amounting
to \$100,000, and 1,790 checks at \$30
each were mailed Monday by State
Treasurer Rhea to Confederate
veterans.

According to a bulletin the United
States' visible wheat for Decem-
ber, was 5,013,000 bushels; corn for
December, 1,781,000 bushels; oats
for December, 651,000 bushels.

A hitch has occurred in the ap-
pointment of Ernest J. Howell, Stan-
ley's candidate for postmaster at
Owensboro, and Mr. Stanley has can-
celed all dates and gone to Washing-
ton.

The government will send moving
picture experts into Warren county
to get films representing the straw-
berry industry in Kentucky for the
Department of Agriculture. The
season is just opening.

W. J. Harris, of Georgia, has ten-
dered to Secretary of Commerce
Redfield his resignation as Director
of Census in order to enter the con-
test for the Democratic nomination
for Governor of Georgia. He will
begin his campaign at Cedar town,
Ga., Saturday.

Secretary Bryan has announced
that he has been notified by the
Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs
that the death of Private Samuel
Parks, the American soldier reported
to have been tortured to death by
Mexican troops, would be investi-
gated and those responsible for the
crime punished.

President Wilson told the Ameri-
can commissioners who left for the
mediation conference at Niagara
Falls, Ontario, that the United
States government regards the
settlement of the Mexican problem
in a definite form as a prerequisite
to the withdrawal of the American
forces from Vera Cruz.

In the case of the administrator
of James D. Stoakes against the
Louisville and Nashville Railroad
company at Madisonville a verdict
for plaintiff for \$5,000 was returned
Stoakes fell while trying to alight
from a passenger train at the depot
in January, 1913, and was crushed
by the steps of the coaches.

Martin Fehn cannot become a
naturalized citizen of the United
States for the next five years. He
applied in the federal court at Chat-
tanooga, but Judge E. T. Sanford
held up his naturalization, because
of the fact that he was recently
charged with violating the laws of
the state of Tennessee by selling
liquor illegally and served a work-
house sentence.

The Jew is still doing his part in
every phase of our national life. One
of the 19 boys killed in the capture
of Vera Cruz by American marines
was Sam Meisenberg, a young Jew
of Chicago. When his body was
brought back to Chicago for burial,
the crowd at the funeral was so
great that a panic was created in the
city hall and many people were in-

A Splendid Tonic.

Cora, Ky.—Mrs. Iva Moore, of
this place, says: "I was so weak, I
could hardly walk. I tried Cardui,
and was greatly relieved. It is a
splendid tonic. I have recommended
Cardui to many friends, who tried it
with good results." Testimony like
this comes unsolicited, from thous-
ands of earnest women, who have
been benefited by the timely use of
that successful tonic medicine, Car-
dui. Purely vegetable, mild, but re-
liable, Cardui well merits its high
place in the esteem of those who
have tried it. It relieves women's
pains, and strengthens weak women.
It is certainly worth a trial. Your
druggist sells Cardui.
Advertisement.

Preferred Locals.

See J. H. Dagg for contracting
building and general repair work of
all kinds. Phone 476.
Advertisement.

Good morning! Have you
seen The Courier?
Evansville's best paper.
Advertisement.

See our great combination
offer in this issue. This of-
fer expires May 23.

Eggs For Setting.

Plymouth Rock eggs for sale at
\$1 to \$1.50 for 15. Phone 94 or 449.
CHAS. M. MEACHAM.
Advertisement.

FOR RENT

The St. Charles Court as a whole
or as private apartments or office
rooms. For full information call
924.—Advertisement.

For Sale

Four H. P. Gasoline tank cooled
International engine, in good condi-
tion, at a very low price. May be
seen at PLANTERS HDW. CO.
Incorporated.
Advertisement.

The Smithson Water.

My business is increasing daily and
I am now shipping water to other
states. Telephone your order and
water will be delivered to your home
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
L. H. SMITHSON.
Advertisement.

Administratrix's Notice.

All persons having claims against
the estate of the late M. B. King are
hereby given notice to file same with
me for payment on or before June 1,
1914. Any persons indebted to the
estate are also given notice to make
payment to me.

MRS. BELLE H. KING,
Administratrix M. B. King, deceased.
Advertisement.

Gate of Tears.

The straits Babelmandeb, the pas-
sage from the Persian Gulf into the
Red Sea, are called by the Arabs the
"Gate of Tears." These straits are
very dangerous in rough weather. The
channel is very rocky, and is only
about twenty miles wide. It received
its melancholy name from the number
of shipwrecks that occurred there.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

As to Love.
"To love nice" one little girl ques-
tioned another. "It depends," was the
answer, given by a member of a large
family of older brothers and sisters.
"It's nice when you love your mother,
but when you love other young men
and women it's hard on the rest of
the family."

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and
germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to
be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches
in treating catarrh, inflammation or
ulceration of nose, throat, and that
caused by feminine ills it has no equal.
For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham
Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine
in their private correspondence with
women, which proves its superiority.
Women who have been cured say
it is "worth its weight in gold." At
druggists, 50c. large box, or by mail.
The Paxtine Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

HEMLOCK IS DEADLY

Water Species Most Poisonous
Plant of Temperate Zone.

However, its Tops and Seeds in Hay
Will Not Harm Cattle, as the
Roots Contain Most of
the Poison.

Washington.—Although the roots of
the plant known as the "water hem-
lock" contain a deadly poison, its
tops and seeds in hay will not harm
cattle, according to scientists of the
United States department of agricul-
ture. These scientists, whose special-
ty it is to investigate plants from
which drugs and poisons are taken,
have been compiling data on this
plant, which is one of the most deadly
known in America. The department
has just issued a bulletin (No. 69)
containing a comprehensive statement
of these experiments and entitled
"Cicuta or Water Hemlock."

Besides its scientific name "Cicuta"
and its more popular name "water
hemlock," the plant is known in var-
ious localities as "cowbane," "wild
parsley," "snakeroot," "spotted hem-
lock," "snakeweed" and "beaver
poison." In New Mexico it has been
known as "pecos." The plant has
also popular German names, as it is
found in Germany.

The plants grow in wet places such
as swamps and irrigating ditches in
nearly all of our northern and west-
ern states. When the root of the plant
is cut open drops of an aromatic oil
are seen. These give the root a pecu-
liar odor and are popularly thought
to be the source of the poison. The
poison is indeed in the root, but is
secreted in the form of a resin which
is distinct from the oil. Although the
poison is most deadly, the fact that it
is confined to the roots rather than
extending to the tops and seeds ac-
counts for the fact that it causes but
comparatively few deaths. The total
loss from such weeds as "loco" and
"larkspur" is much greater.

There have been relatively few hu-
man beings poisoned by this weed in
America. Most of those afflicted have
been children who have been poisoned
in the spring, when the dangerous ele-
ment in the plant seems most active.
Cases of such poison are recorded in
Maine, New Hampshire, Massachu-
setts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsy-
lvania, South Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky,
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin,
Minnesota, Iowa, North and South
Dakota, Arizona, Nevada and Utah.
The total number is very small, five
cases for instance, having been report-
ed in one year in Montana, of which
four were fatal.

Cases of cattle poisoned in this
country have been noted in Washing-
ton, Oregon, California, Arizona and
North Dakota. Individual owners of
stock have occasionally lost very
heavily. One man in Oregon esti-
mated the loss in his immediate neigh-
borhood for one year at ten per cent.
Another estimates the average annual
loss in Oregon at 100 head. The loss
of 30 head of cattle and 80 sheep
was reported one year in Montana.
The losses are of course considerable,
compared with losses from other
causes.

It is usually assumed that a plant
containing an element having such a
pronounced effect on the human or-
ganism has useful medicinal prop-
erties. Much attention has been given,
to the violent poison of water hem-
lock. It has been known in Europe
since the middle of the sixteenth cen-
tury and has been tried as a remedy
for various diseases with various ef-
fects. In Norway it has been used
as a poultice for local pains. American
Indians, when tired of life, are said
to have poisoned themselves with it.

The dangers that accompany its use
may be drawn from the following de-
scription of the results of water hem-
lock poisoning: There is first a pain,
particularly in the stomach, but it may
be general in character. Nausea is
sometimes followed by violent vomit-
ing or spasmodic attempts to vomit
without result. Dilated pupils, diar-
rhea, labored breathing, frothing at
the mouth and gnashing of the teeth,
are other symptoms. Convulsions may
be followed by unconsciousness or
death. The symptoms in the lower
animals are like those in man, except
that they are less marked. Only a
small quantity of the poison is nec-
essary to produce death with all its
attendant agonies.

The symptoms as described above
are quite different from those pro-
duced by the drug plant called hem-
lock, with which the ancient Greeks
were familiar. A description of the
death of Socrates from the Greek
hemlock poison is given in great de-
tail by Plato. The Greeks used this
poison to do away with criminals; it
was also used by suicides. The
"water hemlock" of more temperate
regions was probably given its name
merely because it resembled the
Greek plant in being deadly poison-
ous. There is no actual relation be-
tween the two plants.

As patients have usually recovered
when attempts to vomit were success-
ful, the logical remedy is considered
by scientists to be an emetic. If this
is given promptly with the first sym-
ptoms a favorable recovery may be
expected. The emetic is logically fol-
lowed by a cathartic to rid the body
completely of the dangerous principle.
When convulsions are violent some
form of opium may be given to con-

trol them, but the main reliance must
be placed upon the emetic. This has
been the treatment used throughout
the whole history of poisoning from
this plant.

Little can be accomplished for poi-
soned live stock, as the convulsions
are so violent that it is difficult to
give any remedy. Hypodermic injec-
tions of morphine to control the con-
vulsions have been recommended by
certain authorities, who advise giving
sheep one and one-half grains, and
the cattle and horses three to ten
grains.

Idle laws are worse than no laws at
all. Their lack of enforcement is a
menace to all laws
which it is desired
to enforce, and
instead of
strengthening the hand of the admin-
istrator they act as a deterrent to effi-
ciency.

Enforcement of
Sanitary Laws.

This is the opinion of Dr. W. C.
Rucker, assistant surgeon general of
the United States public health ser-
vice. Dr. Rucker's views were given
upon the administration of public
health laws, but many public officials
will be willing to let them apply to all
laws which are poorly enforced.
Speaking of the factors upon which
the efficiency of public health admin-
istration depends, Dr. Rucker says:

"One of the most useful things which
could be done in furthering the
cause of public health would be a re-
vision of the sanitary law, and the
repeal of laws which are impractical
of administration, or which, if admin-
istered, would defeat the purpose for
which they were enacted. It may be
argued that this would be a tearing
down rather than an upbuilding pro-
cess, and that, in repealing these de-
fective laws, nothing would be placed
in their stead.

"In the great mass of sanitary leg-
islation at present to be found on our
statute books there is one noticeable
omission. Few of the states have an
efficient law for the collection of mor-
bidity statistics. We have been mar-
velously illogical with regard to our
vital statistics. We have collected
data upon births, marriages and
deaths, none of which conditions is
particularly dangerous to the public
health, and have almost entirely lost
sight of the sick man, who is the point
from which most human diseases are
disseminated.

"Once a person is dead his danger-
ousness is lost, and so far as prac-
tical he is an almost negligible fac-
tor. It is the living carrier of dis-
ease which is dangerous. Morbidity
reports, particularly of the communi-
cable diseases, show the location of
cases which constitute foci from which
disease may be spread to the well. The
collection of morbidity reports thus
makes it possible to know where to
take the proper precautions for the
protection of persons who may be ex-
posed to a given disease, and there-
fore acts as a prophylactic measure
for the community at large.

"This has an intensely practical
bearing, because it not only makes it
possible to prevent the spread of dis-
ease, but also enables this to be done
at the minimum expense and with the
minimum of effort. This is efficiency
in its highest phase. There is also
a humanitarian aspect of the question.
The knowledge of the occurrence of
disease makes it possible to see that
the sick receive proper treatment, not
only from a preventive, but also from
a curative standpoint."

"The proportion of the wholly illit-
erate adults among the population of
the United States
Nation Disgraced
By Illiteracy.

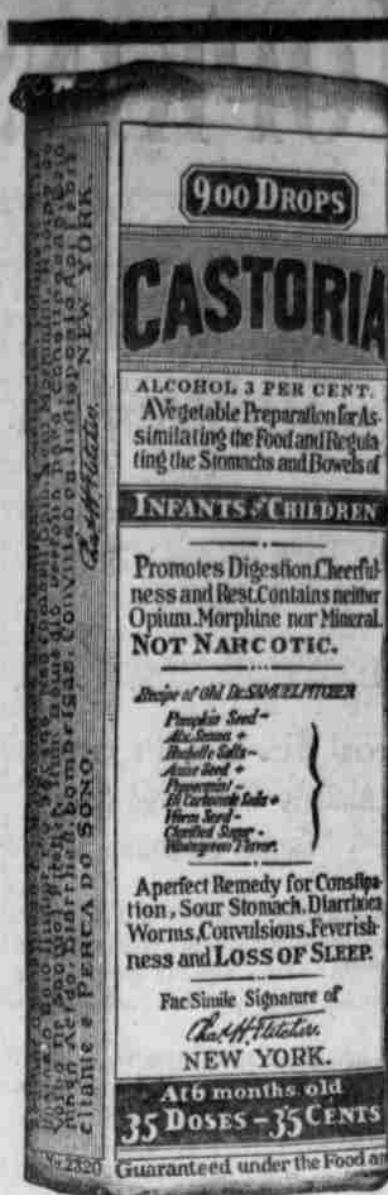
is a national dis-
grace which can
be very quickly
eliminated," declared a unanimous re-
port recently from the house educa-
tion committee on the Lever bill to in-
vestigate illiteracy. The bill, which
carries no appropriation, authorizes
the commissioner of education to co-
operate, in a concerted movement in-
volving field and clerical service, with
the states, individuals and associations
to "obliterate the stain and reproach
of illiteracy."

Commissioner Claxton of the fed-
eral bureau of education has ex-
pressed the belief that illiteracy could
be cut to a fraction of one per cent,
and Representative Towne of Iowa in
submitting the committee report, pre-
dicted it would be accomplished with
little delay.

The report of the commissioner
shows the number of illiterates in the
United States to be 2,184,954 whites
ten years old or more at the census
of 1910, exceeding the population of
the country in 1800. The distribution
ranges from 17 per 1,000 people in
Iowa to 290 per 1,000 in Louisiana. In
the South, the report adds, the per-
centage is highest in the rural dis-
tricts, and in the North it is highest
in the cities. Boston has 24,458 illit-
erates over ten years old.

"There are 2,273,603 illiterate males
of twenty-one years and over in the
United States," it pointed out, "or
enough to determine any national elec-
tion at any period of United States
history." France, by quick, concerted
action, reduced its number of adult
illiterates from 45 in 100 to 5 in 100
the report adds.

Foxes That Climb Trees.
California foxes can climb trees, ac-
cording to A. M. Powell in an article
in Outdoor Life. Mr. Powell says:
"That California foxes can climb
trees has been proven to my satisfac-
tion. I once doubted their ability to
ascend any but leaning trees or those
with spreading limbs, but I finally
found that my bounds treed them
when trees were straight and it was
forty feet to the first limb."



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Signature

of

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CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

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Nat Gaither, President; J. E. McPherson, Cashier; H. L. Mc-
Pherson, Asst. Cashier.

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SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT

Fresh and Nice and 16 ozs. to the lb., give me a
trial and you will be my customer. SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED.

COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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